

SCA

The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*
 To SCA'LLOR. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.
 SCALP. *n. f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]
 1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade, Upon his crested *scalp* so fore did finite, That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*
 O gentle Puck, take this transformed *scalp* From off the head of this Athenian swain, That he awaking, when the others do, May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakespeare.*
 White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps* Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
 The hairy *scalps* Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks betrow Th' enanguin'd field. *Phillips.*
 If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 2. The integuments of the head.
 To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.
 We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but that the *scalp* itself is contused. *Sharp.*
 SCALPEL: *n. f.* [Fr. *scalpelum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.
 SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*
 The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. His awful summons they so soon obey; So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows, And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*
 A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*
 To SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Merie Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]
 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.
 Have fresh chaff in the bin, And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*
Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys, That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakespeare.*
 That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past, But that the *scambling* and unquiet time Did push it out of further question. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Watson.*
 2. To shift awkwardly.
 Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*
 To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.
 My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*
 SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
 SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.
 SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.
 It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wise's Surgery.*
 SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonie*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*
 To SCAMPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.
 A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange.*
 You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*
 Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach, And as you're *scamp'ring* stop you in your coach. *King.*
 To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, French; *scando*, Latin.]
 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.
 Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song First taught our English musick how to span Words with just note and accent, not to *scan* With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*
 They *scan* their verses upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walsh.*
 2. To examine nicely.
 So he goes to heav'n, And so am I reveng'd: that would be *scann'd*. *Shakespeare. Ham.*
 The rest the great architect Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

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Every man has some guilts, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Government of the Tongue.*
 At the final reckoning, when all mens actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam.*
 Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*
 The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*
 In full fruition of successful pow'r, One moment and one thought might let him *scan* The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*
 SCANDAL. *n. f.* [*σκανδαλον*; *scandle*, French.]
 1. Offence given by the faults of others.
 His lustful orgies he enlarg'd Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy.
 If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
 My known virtue is from *scandal* free, And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden. Aureng.*
 In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermon.*
 To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.
 You repin'd, *Scandal'd* the suppliants; for the people call'd them Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 I do fawn on men, and hug them hard, And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
 To SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλιζω*; *scandaliser*, French; from *scandal*.]
 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.
 I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hobbes.*
 It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundamental.*
 Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*
 Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*
 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
 Thou do'st appear to *scandalize* The public right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*
 SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, French; from *scandal*.]
 1. Giving public offence.
 Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hobbes.*
 Something favouring Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you, Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
 3. Shameful; openly vile.
 You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*
 SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]
 1. Cenforiously; opprobriously.
 Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*
 2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence.
 His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*
 SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving public offence.
 SCANSION. *n. f.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.
 To SCANT. *v. a.* [*zerccnan*, Saxon, to break; *skaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.
 You think I will your serious and great business *scant*, For the is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*
 Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and condemn them. *Glanville. Scyth.*
 Starve

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Starve them, For fear the rankness of the swelling womb Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*
 I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
 SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.
 From this time, Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.
 White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 A single violet transplant: The strength, the colour, and the size, All which before was poor and *scant*, Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*
 To find out that, In such a *scant* allowance of star-light, Would over-take the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*
 SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.
 The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*
 We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the fourth coast. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
 O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]
 1. Sparingly; niggardly.
 He spoke Scantily of me, when perforce he could not But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
 2. Narrowly; not plentifully.
 SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]
 1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.
 Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
 2. Want of amplitude or greatness.
 Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*
 SCANTLET. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.
 While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, to their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*
 SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*scantillon*, French; *scantellino*, Italian.]
 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.
 'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A certain proportion.
 The success, Although particular, shall give a *scantling* Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressid.*
 3. A small quantity.
 Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Taylor's Rule of Living ho'y.*
 A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*
 In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]
 1. Scarcely; hardly.
 England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*
 2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.
 My eager love, I'll give myself the lie; The very hope is a full happiness, Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*
 SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.
 He was a man of a fierce spirit, and of no evil disposition, faving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*
 Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville. Scyth.*
 SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]
 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.
 As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*
 His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

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Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine, And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine; A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd, And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*
 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.
 Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*
 There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*
 They with such *scanty* wages pay The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*
 3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.
 In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*
 To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.
 What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*
 I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *escape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*
 Of God all-fearing? *Milton.*
 To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.
 Could they not fall unspit'd on the plain, But slain revive, and taken, *escape* again. *Dryden.*
 SCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.
 I spoke of most disastrous chances, Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Means of escape; evasion.
 Having purpos'd falsehood, you Can have no way but falsehood to be true! Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*
 3. Negligent freak.
 No natural exhalation in the sky, No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day, But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.
 A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 Thou lurk'dst In valley or green meadow, to way-lay Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene: Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*
 SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.
 The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wise's Surgery.*
 SCAPULAR. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Respecting or belonging to the shoulders.
 The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches. *Wise's Surgery.*
 The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*
 SCAR. *n. f.* [from *scarre*, *scarre*, French; *σκαρ*, Greek.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.
 Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
 The soft delicious air, To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires, Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*
 It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*
 This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*
 In a hemorrhage from the lungs stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound.
 Yet I'll not shed her blood, Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snows, And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
 SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarabee*, Fr. *scarabaeus*, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with fleathed wings.
 A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 SCARAMOUCHE. *n. f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress.
 It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*
 SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schars*, Dutch.]
 1. Not plentiful.
 A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore